A GOOD WORK.

Recorder Hackett and the Grand Jury Striding Forward.

STRONGLY ARMED FOR DUTY.

The Aldermen and Board of Health To Be Indicted.

HOW THEY RECEIVED THE NEWS.

More Instances of Official Disregard for Public Health.

Not a little excitement prevailed in the precincts of the Court of General Sessions yesterday when it be-came generally understood that the Grand Jury, who thoroughly appreciated the remarks of Recorder Hackett on the day preceding, had ordered indict ments against the Board of Health and also the deliant Board of Aldermen. No indictments were actually handed to the Court against these bodies, but the fac that they will be leaked out in the course of the day, although all such preliminary stages in the way of prosecution are supposed to be profound secrets. The determined action of the Recorder since the matter was first ventilated was the subject of general comment, eliciting in many quarters the heartiest encomiums and indorsement. PROPER MEASURES.

Some doubt seemed to be originally entertained as to whether the two boards could be properly brought to task in the manner suggested. No apprehension however, now exists upon the point, especially since the indictment a few days ago of twenty-nine persons for maintaining nuisances in the city to whom, it is claimed, permits were given by the Board of Health. The members of the Board are Charles F. Chandler, Ph. D., President: Dr. E. G. Janeway, W. P. Smith, President of the Board of Police, and Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel, Health Officer. The indictment will probably charge the Commissioners with wilful neglect of duty in issuing permits for the carrying on of offensive trades which were known to be liable to become nuisances and have so become while working under the Board of Health. The Aldermen will be charged with wilful neglect of duty in issuing permits for newspaper booths, &c., in violation of law. Upon some the news fell like a thunderbolt, while others expressed considerable gratmication in the prospect of a healthier state of affairs in the future, which they predicted would speculy result.

Mr. Joseph Blumenthal, Superintendent of Incum brances, has just removed one of the street stands This resolution was passed over the Mayor's veto at a meeting of the Board beld on May 8. It gave permission to John Butler to erect a newspaper stand on the southwest corner of Cortlandt and New Church streets. Alderman Bryan Roilly introduced the resolution, and, in advocating its passage, stated that the stand would be placed behind the stoop line. Aldermen Roberts, Bennett, Biglin, Carroll, Foster, Guntser, Hall, Jacobus, Keenan, Riernan, Periey, Pinckney, Reilly, Sauer and Sneils voted in favor of the resolution; Messrs. Morris, Phillips and Waehner voted against it. The owner and occupant of the premises corner of Cortland and New Church streets sent a protest against the erection of this stand to the Commissioner of Public Works. When Mr. Blumenthal weat to remove it he found that it had not been located within the stoop line, but directly on the verge of the sidewalk. The Structure was taken down and removed to the Corporation yard. the southwest corner of Cortlandt and New Church

VIEWS OF THE IRRITATED CITY FATHERS. There was much talk up town and down town in the circles of politicians last evening over the not wholly unexpected action of the Grand Jury in indicting the Board of Aldermen for dereliction of duty in not only permitting the public highways to be obstructed with peaput stands, &c., but in riding roughshod over the Mayor's veto and in bidding defiance, as it is alleged, to law and public conveni-ence. The prospect of the Aldermen being arrested day on beach warrants from the Recorder, and each scouring around to secure the necessary ball for his appearance on trial , made apicture for the politicians who do not happen to be members of the Board, full of

Grand Jury before finding their indictment should have looked carefully into the question whether there base their indictment on the one specific charge that the Board granted a permit to Butler to keep a stand at the corner of New Church street and Cortlandt, and passed the resolution over the Mayor's veto, they should have in-incrmed themselves as to who really has the right to that gore of land on Church street where the stand is situated. The city patd for it, and the original owner of the land can have no longer any claim to it. The title is now involved, and it looks as if the Grand Jury had paid no attention to the matter. This thing has too little weight to alarm anybody." Alderman from Carroll said:—"Let the Grand Jury it diet away as much as they please. I feel I have done no more tian my duty to the people, and if they are satisfied what business is it of the Grand Jury? This is all Hackett's work, and he has just buildozed that weak-kneed Grand Jury into capping him in this fight. But it won't work. We ain't scared bit." Cortlandt, and passed the resolution over

Alderman Poster asked :- "What can they do? The

We have the right to grant permits, and that's all about it."

Alderman Lewis said—"If it be true that we are indicated as a body by the Grand Jury I look on it as a very grave question, because I don't the right of any Grand Jury to indict a legislative body, and in this particular instance I see the least possible excuse for it because the Board has been acting on immemorial oustom and usages as strong and binding as law test! I think, while I myself feel unconscious of violating the law, that public opinion will array itself against the action of the Grand Jury."

Alderman Morris said:—"I don't care whether an indictment is found or not, I know that it most takes I have voted against the resolutions granting permits for encumbrances where I considered these encumbrances to interfere with the convonience of the public. I have nothing more to say in the matter."

Alderman Terence Kiernan said with a determined

shoumbrances to interfere with the convonience of the public. I have nothing more to say in the matter."

Alderman Terence Kiernan said with a determined expression:—"I should vote sain for these resolutions in spite of the Grand Jury's indicinent, because I consider I never voted to grant any permit that was not perfectly fair and reasonable. When did Hackett wake up to find that those permits were fliegal? Just the other day, when he thought people forget him and be wanted to keep himself before the public to some extent. Hackett and his Grand Jury will make themselves the laughing stock of the city."

Anderman Keenan said:—"Well, let them indict. What satisfaction do they expect? And't the Board of Alderman deceded by the whole people of the city of New York, and who clocks the Grand Jury? What does that old catamoran erowd know about the wants and wishes of the people? We come from the people and represent them, and whenever they say this thing or that thing is an encumbrance and in our way we won't allow it, but we have the indecessible right to grant those privileges and we'll keep it."

Alderman Bryan Benly said, with a nonchalant air:—"Ahl they want to give us a roast, but they don't know the boys they've got to deal with. Now, Energ's Hackett—but he sunt worth talking about. These Grand Jury fellows know no more about the bord of the Board of Aldermen has a pig does about a holiday. What were we elected for, I'd like to know? Are we to pay no heed to the applications of each of our constituents as starving cripples and helpless widows and orphans, that ask us in hard times like these to give them the small benefit of making a living on the corner of a street that meteriese with notony? On! they may do their best; the people are on the side of the Board of Alderman Phillips and:—"There is reason to appre-

Alderman Phillips said :- "There is reason to appre-

that the Board has there may have been instances where permutation and provided."

Alderman Fred Ehrhardt said that he thought the indictment would not affect him, as he was sick in bed when the ordinance passed that is now before the Grand Jury. Any way be could not be justly indicted, for he had not voted for any street encumbrance, except the one in Sixth avenue, and in reference to which Judge Donohue had that day granted an indiction.

brance, except the one in Sixth avenue, and in reference to which Judge Donohue had that day granted an injunction.

Alderman Joseph C. Pinckney said that the finding of an indictment concerned him very little. He had uniformly voted against the encumbrances, and had requently spoken in the Board against the granting of licenses for them. He had also directed the attention of the members to the law relating thereto, and had read extracts from the charter at several of the meetings, in which he showed that all such licenses were is opposition to its provisions. He thought the members of the Board would, however, survive the indictment, and that they would find ball if arrested.

A HERALD reporter called on Dr. Janeway, one of the Health Commissioners, to request his views on the action of the Grand Jury. The Doctor was found in his office in Twenty-eighth street and seemed somewhat disconcerted by the news that the Grand Jury had ordered the Health Board to be indicted. He took the matter, however, philosophically, but expressed a strong dis

however, philosophically, but expressed a strong disinclination to commit himself to any comment on the
Grand Jury's action, until such time as he should
have before him efficial notice of the indictment.

If the Grand Jury had found an indictment it would
have to be answered in the usual way. "I must consult with my colleagues," said the Doctor, "as I do
not wish to say anything which would commit them
without first consulting with them."

"Can you tell me whether any complaints were
made to the Board of Health against any of the
twenty-nine establishments against which indictments
have been found?"

"No complaints have been lately made against any
particular establishment. None have been lately
made. In cases where complaints had been
made which on examination proved to be
well founded the Board took action and
withdrew the permits. This occurred in several
cases. Many of the establishments indicted had no
permits. Whenever the attention of the Board of
Health has been called to the existence of any nuisnnce it has exercised its power to abate it. If
there has been laxity it has been the fault of the inspectors."

In the case of Enoch O. Coe, convicted on Thursday, in the Court of General Sessions, for maintaining nuisance, Judge Gildersleeve yesterday postponed Sentonce until Wednesday next, on the application of Colonei J. R. Follows. Assistant District Attorney Bell moved for trial of the case of John and Joseph Preston, indicted for a similar offence, and Judge Fithian, their counsel, asked for a postponement, which was granted. Mr. Bell announced that he would call the case in Part 1 of the Court of General Sessions on Wednesday next. Bespanni Wallace, who keeps a scap factory in Seventeenth street, and who is among the number indicted for maintaining a misance, appeared at the District Attorney's office and gave ball in \$500. sentence until Wednesday next, on the application of

CLEANSING AN AUGEAN STABLE-THE EFFECTS OF A HERALD REPORT ON THE HARLEM PLATS NUISANCE

The exposure in the HERALD of Thursday morning of the manner in which the sunken lots were being filled in between Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets and First and Second avenues, effected a sudden and thorough reformation in the work, and yesterday the vigor and care displayed by the workmen on the ground in the separation of garbage from ashed was extremely edifying.

From inquiry yesterday of the officials of the Board of Health and of the Police Department it appeared that application had been made to the Police Department on November 21, 1877, to have the work of filling in done. The applicant was Mr. Edward Roberts, of Eighty-fifth street, corner of avenue A, a wealthy gontleman who owns most of the property between Second avenue and the East River and Ninety-second and Ninety-lifth streets. The whole of this is low lying ground, and is intersected by the streets and ments raised for the purpose. The lots, lying as mos are almost worthless until filled up, and as Mr. Roberts is getting the city to fill them in without expense to himself he is saving thousands of dollars. No one is, however, the worse off, as the city must dump its refuse somewhere, and so long as a proper filling to sed no one is likely to complain.

The application of Mr. Roberts was followed on the very next day by an application to the Board of Health by the Police Department for authority to do the work specified, and on December 4 the Board of Health passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That in compliance with the application of the Police Department, dated November 22, permission is hereby granted to the Police Department to deposit ashes and street dirt upon the sunken lots between Amety-second and Minety lith streets, east of Second avenue, provided said material is free from garbage.

vided said material is free from garbage.

COLONEL CLARK DEPENDS THE HEALTH BOARD.
Health from the charge of being responsible for the dumping of ashes on the ground at Ninety-second street and Second avenue. He had read the article published in the HERALD, descriptive of the way in which the work was being done, and considered that the that statement of facts the Health Board was called published in the HERALD, descriptive of the way in which the work was being done, and considered that by that statement of facts the Heats Board was called in question. He said that the Board of Heatth was especially strenuous on the point of using garbage for the filling in of lots, and had persistently avoided giving any authority to do so. He did not deby that it had been done, but claimed that if it had the Police Department alone was responsible for it. Coionel Clark when asked if the Heatth Board was not supposed to keep watch over such work as the dumping of refuse, which has for many years been a natorious breeder of nulsances, and if indeed it was not the especial duty of the inspectors of the Board of Heatth to watch such work, replied that it was not. The heatth inspectors did not watch the work of the Police Department any more than that of the Mayor's office or of the Dock Department, as the departments were not supposed to create nulsances. He seemed to think that the insertion of the clause prohibiting the dumping of garbage at Ninety-second streat had absoived the Health Board from all responsibility of the nulsance on the Health Board by the simple quoting of Captain Gunner's declaration that "the work was done by the order of the Police Department and under the sanction of the Health Board."

the simple quoting of Captain Gunber's declaration that "the work was done by the order of the Police Department and under the sanction of the Health Board."

DR. Janeway Trinks some one to Blame. Dr. Jineway on the other hand, was not inclined to disciaim responsibility, but said that a report had been received from the inspector of the district in which the work in question is progressing to the effect that garbage was being dumped there, and that in consequence of this report Dr. Day was about to visit the place. Dr. Janeway intimated that if Dr. Day should find that such was the case the Health Board would at once interiere and there would be no more garbage dumped there. Dr. Day, he said, had been engaged on the Coë case in the courts and had delayed going to Ninety-second street on that nocount, but would make the inspection to-day (Friday).

Dr. Day was seen after the visit of inspection had been made. He said that he had sot gone in consequence of any report by the district inspection and be was certain that no size report had been made. He had gone to Ninety-second street solely in consequence of interce. He said that he had found no such state of affairs as he had read of. On the condition of affairs there. He said that he had found no such state of affairs as he had read of. On the contrary, the work was being done in a most moffentive way. He had gone to filling in, in accordance with the authority given by the health Board. He had seen that clear ashes and street dirt were being used for filling in, in accordance with the authority given by the health Board. He had seen, he added, with a smile, "a lew peapods—perhaps a handful—but the work was emmently satisfactory."

When Captain Gunner was tolu what a Hexald reporter had seen on the dumping ground at Ninety-second street he appeared greatly surprised. He said he had not read the paper, but while he did not attempt to question the growth that accompanies the work and the fineman of the work has peapods—perhaps a handful—but the work to see that he

were not.

"On! pennaw," said Captain Gunner; "for all practical purposes, all vegetable matter that is either decayed or hable to decay is garbage." He did not understand, be continued, why, it such a report had been made as Dr. Janeway spoke of, the health Department had not ordered the dumping to be stopped. The work was going on by authorny of the Health Department and the health inspector was on the ground every day or two, and if there was snything reported to the itealth Board it was in the labit of immediately notifying the Police Department. It was not the cusion, so far as he knew, to wait for an investigation. He then invited the reporter to visit the dumping ground again in his company, and said that if he found anything wrong the person in fault would be promptly discharged.

The visit was accordingly made, and in passing through the different streets on the route up town Captain Gunner syske with pride of the present condition of the street, saying that New York had never before been as clean as it is now. He said that Mayor Ey and especially complimented the Street Cleaning Hureau yester sy on the Condition of the city. The thoroughness with which the work had been done lately Captain Gunner synthesis.

pointed to a quantity of dry sand lying between the tracks of the norse railroad. This sand, he explained, was scattered by thousands of cartloads by the railway companies under the authority given them by a city ordinance which empowers them to put it anywhere they see fit. It less in the street until the street is swept by the city, and is then swept up and carried away at the expense of the city.

The dumping ground was found to be in a totally different condition from what it was on Wednesday. An offensive smoke was rising from twe or three large bonfires, whereon garbage was atowly amouldering, but on the ground elsewhere there was hardly a trace of garbage to be seen. The loads of refuse that were arriving every few minutes consisted of clear ashes and sixed dirt, and no offensive smell, except that from the fires, could be detected. Five men were working industriously with pitchforks and rakes leveiling down the loads as fast as they were dumped, instead of three men with pitchforks only. There was no fault to be lound, and after a brief inspection Captain Gunner asked the inspector if he allowed any garoage to be dumped there. The inspector said he did not if it was visible in the load before it was dumped. There was a little of it dumped in one load, he said, but it was only a handful or so, that was covered up with ashes.

"Well, you must keep a sharp lookout," said Captain Gunner. "If find that you allow a single load to be dumped here, off goes your head."

The inspector had evidently been prepared for official thunder by a perusal of the Haxaath, and did not seem in the least disturbed by the threat. After staying a few minutes longer the Captain and the reporter drove off togethor. As they came down town Captain Gunner said, "Now, if you have anything to look after in future, and will let me know about it the day before, Pil be giad to take you in my wagon. It will be pleasanter than walking or going in the street cars."

cars."
The reporter thanked him, and asked how much of what he saw on Wednesday he would have seen if he had adopted such a mode of inspection. Whereupon Captain Guncer smiled, but said nothing.

COMPLAINT AGAINST CONTRACTOR SWIFT. About two months ago the Board of Police Con employes of Frank Swift, night soil contractor, had numped a large quantity of filth into the East River, at the mooring loot of Ninety-fifth street. Mr. Frank swift receives \$40,000 yearly for removing night soil out to sea, and it was thought that such a proceeding would be but a peor way of fulfilling his contract, besides imperiling the public health. The complaint of the Police Board was based on the affidavit of two Board on the 30th of March. Two days later the latter Board ordered an investigation by the Sanitary Superintendent and the latter reported on the 9th of April that the charge was denied by the man and weman living on the boat. Their affidavits and other docuneats were annexed to the report. There the matter

man, swore that on the 9th of March, between nine and half-past nine o'clock P. M., they saw a boat, used as a receptacle for night soil, lying at the loot of Ninety-litth street, East River; that they got s small boat at the foot of Ninety-second street and rowed alongside the night soil boat and saw a man allowing the night soil to run through the bottom of the bout, and could plainly see the boat rise out of the water as her load became lighter; that the stench was almost unbearable for a considerable distance from the boat, and that they could see the fifth on the surface of the water, which was being carried down the stream past that portion of the city; the tide was running quite last at the time.

On the strength of these affidavits the Police Board sent the following letter to the Board of Health.—

Dr. CHARLES F. CHANDLER, Fresident of the Health Department:

Sir.—Enclosed herowith please find a copy of affidavita, containing lacts which indicate that the contract of oremoving night soil (Mr. Frank Swi), instead of removing it out of the city, as the swip, instead of removing it out of the city, as it by plee contract, actually disposes of a cition it by rouning it into the East kilver in the might of the city of the

Sanitary Superintenders.

Sanitary Burnau, April 9, 1878.

Kespectfully returned. The man and woman living on the boat deny the within mentioned charges, and will make affidavits that no such dumping took place. I beg to forward three duplicate bills for towing this boat from the night soil dock at East Ninety fifth street. The dates are December 1, 1877, February 16, 1878, and March 16, 1878. It will be noticed that the last towing was done only a week after the alleged dumping, during which week our to take their material to Ninety-Bith acrost. The following permits were issued for this dock: -Prom December 5, 1877, to February 16, 1879-047 males; from February 16 to March 18, twenty-four finite from February 16 to March 18, twenty-four finite.

MALTER DEF D. DAY, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent.

Accompanying this report were several affidavits.

Accompanying this report were several affidavits.
The first was by William Acker, captain of the scow, to the effect that notther he nor any person by his direction threw any of the contents of the scow into the river. Maggie Acker corroborates her husband's affidavit and says that no such thing could have occurred without their knowledge. William A. Pascal, captain of the propositer Niagara, testifies to having towed the scow to the dumping grounds in about as full a condition as usual. Peter Fishingan swore that he sleeps in a stable, foot of Ninety-fifth street, and if any night soil had been dumped there on the 9th of March he would have known it. On May 13 William and Maggie acker gave fuller affida-

A TRIBUTE TO BROOKLYN.

Police Judge Walsh, of Brooklyn, vesterday fined Daniel Daly \$10 for depositing street sweepings and garbage from this city within the limits of Newtown Greek, L. I. President Crane, of the Brockiyn Board of Health, states that six scow loads were sent from

of Hosith, states that six scow loads were sent from this city yesterday.

At a meaning of the Brooklyn Board of Health yesterday afternoon it was resolved to send a communication to the Board of Policeted this city, calling their attention to the fact that six scows laden with refuse from the streets of New York had been emptled into Newtown Creek and protesting against the proceeding. The President of the Health Board, Dr. Cranc, stated last night that he had heard that the garbage had been dumped there in pursuance of an arrangement made with a Brooklyn contractor, who desired to fill in certain lands with the refuse.

CLEANLINESS AND RELIGION.

Twenty-two indictments by the Grand Jury of our atmosphere, said the Rev. Mr. Talmage in the Brooklyn Tabernacic last evening. Some of the regions about our cities are unbearable and the at birthplace of plague and pestilence. These places It is known to all that the approaches to New York are on tosuit to our population. Let our Grand Jury these terrible malodors. There are postiferous odors sweeping around our cities that asstupidest olfactory and stanchest stomach. As we approach summer let all our officials be on the alert against discuss of American manufac-ture. Oh! that Newtown Creek and Hunter's Point and the New Jersey flats might be struck by a deluge be on the slert against disease of American manufacture. Oh! that Newtown Creek and Huntor's Point
and the New Jersey flats might be struck by a deluge
of Cologue water, (Laupther,) I congratulate the
effective boards of health on the achievements already
made. They have made a valiant fight for the public
health, standing as they do between death and the
city. Their war has been arduous, admirable and unappreciated. Let us be their alies as they go forth
to execute the ordinances. A filthy city is a
vicious city, and there has never been an exception.
Show me the filthiest part of any town
and I will show you the worst part of it. Dirt is demoralization. Soap and lumigation must go along
with hymh books and New Testaments. The ancient
detage was a necessity. The world had to be washed
before it could be redeemed. While we recognize the
effect of sanitary regulations upon the morals
of a city, let us also recognize the effect
of the gospol upon the public health. Make the
people good and you make them clean. Practical religion has a tendency to make every man a gentiman and every woman a lady. The more churches,
the more bathtuos. Then, let boards of health and
the churches of God join hands for the purification of
our cities.

THE NOYES TRIAL

The taking of testimony on both sides in the trial of Mr. Benjamin Noyes, at Newark, N. J., was ended yesterday. In rebuttal of the evidence produced by the delence the prosecution called a number of wit nesses. Charles M. Kase, long a clerk in the Newark office of the New Jersey Mutual, testified that in onice of the New Jersey Mutual, tostified that in 1877 a statement made by a cierk showed that the assets were \$1,034,978; the bonds and mortgages, \$734,274. On cross-examination he said tost the cash, according to the statement, was \$12,000; the bonds, \$139,531 51; government bonds were entered on the journal. Insurrance Commissioner Stedman, of New Haven, testified at length to the insurance business with which Noyes was connected. He had had legal difficulties with Noyes' company, but had always been dereated. After further unimportant testimony the case was adjourned till Menday, when the suming up will begil. BURIED THEMSELVES.

WORKMEN IN TEARING DOWN A BROADWAY BUILDING FORCE THE PLOOR PROM BENEATH THEIR OWN PRET-ONE KILLED AND SEV-ERAL INJURED.

Workman have been engaged for some days past to tearing down the two buildings Nos. 508 and 505 Broadway, a few doors below the St. Nicholas Hotel. The buildings in the rear, which faced Mercer street, Broadway side had progressed as lar down as the second story of the building. About ten men were at work yesterday afternoon on the rear end of the second story of building No. 503 when the flooring beneath them gave way and they were precipitated to the floor below and buried from sight in a mass of dust and débris. Those who witnessed the occurrence ran in haste to notify the poice, and before any investigation of the truth could be made the story had circulated that every one of the men had been killed, their number being varilances were quick to arrive and carry off the injured them from the fallen mass of timbers, bricks and mor-tar. Several were found to be seriously injured and

one killed. An immense crowd gathered around the Mercor street aide, weers the bodies of the men were carried out, and it was some time before the cause of the accident could be learned. The work of tearing down the building was directed by Richard Dewes, or No. 243 East. Thriteenth street, and the removal of the woodwork was in charge of Thomas Z. Trijer, of No. 201 avenue B. There were about fitty men in all employed in the work, and most of the work and also by some of the work men were bired by Mr. Tripler.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

The accident, as explained by the foreman of the work and also by some of the work men, was one that could not have been to reseen, and is accounted for as follows:—At some time in the instery of the building, which is an old one, there was a stairway in the northwest corner of the second floor. This and been removed and the opening floored over. It was here that the men were at work pushing out an iron girder which ran from wall to wall across the rear and of the building. To do this it would have been porfectly sale had the flooring upon which the workmen stood been supported, as they supposed it to be, by tall beams running from wall to wall. Where the stairs had been removed, however, the tail beams rested upon a cross piece, supported at one end by an iron bridle and at the other by the flange of the property of the control of the property of the stairs had been removed, however, the tail beams rested upon a cross piece supported at one end by an iron bridle and at the other by the flange of the giracer, and all together fell with a crash to the floor was covered with a mass of debris from the flange of the giracer, and all together fell with a crash to the floor was covered with a mass of debris from the flange of the giracer, and all together fell with a crash to the more shown the north side was removed their failing. The name of the main who the was a stail of the laprent.

Following is a hist of the injure:—

Peter Roich, of No. 30 Sheriff street; badly bruised on the b

pidont was necessarily unioreseen and, consequently, unavoidable. The flooring to all appearances was substantial enough, but the difficulty hay in the fact that the beams did not rest upon a wail foundation.

FUNERAL OF A POSITIVIST.

STRANGE DISCOURSE OVER THE CORPSE OF YOUNG GIRL-NO MENTION OF GOD OR THE

of Mr. William Tonks, whose daughter Catharine died a lew days previously of pneumonia. Mr. Tonks and his family belong to the Positivist faith, which rejects all generally accepted ideas of rehands, and omits the mention of the name of God on all occasions. The Positivists have no particular place of worship, the whole earth and heaven being their temple. But they most and addressed at different times by such men as Albert L. Evans, Cortlandt Palmer, Rev. Mr. Aiger, Mr. Wake man and Rev. Mr. Abbott, of Boston, Their num-

respectable figure.

The body of the young girl lay in a resewood coffin on a table in the middle of the room and around it were piled flowers in profusion. The family and relatives ant nearest the codin, and the friends, acquaint-ances and strangers filled the remainder of the room. Cutidren's toys were scattered here and there, and from the neatness of the furniture and the character of the prints and pictures on the walls the family aplooking bouquet of flowers my upon the collin hid and was supposed to be a substitute for the Christian cross.

poared to be comfortable and contented. A peculiar looking bouquet of flowers my upon the coffin hid and was supposed to be a substitute for the Christian cross.

A SINGULAR SERMON.

After all had been assembled Mr. Rawson, a gentlemage of caim, benevelent looks and with a soft silvery voice, approached the head of the coffin and said death was the demand of nature and Judgment was the result of the organization of society. "The old latths," he said, "have transferred judgment to the clouds, where a man must go naged and alone, and there, perbaps, he might escape the consequences of his acts by the atonement. All must meet me inevitable, but while we are cortain, by experience, of the relations we have hore on earth we have no knowledge whatever, lounded on experience, as to the future. So, then, we must make the best of the present, but yet we deay nothing and rob no one of his hopes. The new math emphasizes the idea that judgment must be in the minds of men now and here every man has two lives, a spiritual one and a material one, and a knowledge of this is essential to the formation of a just judgment of a man. The spiritual life is that which a man lives to himself and which can be entered by no one eise. The material life is that which he lives with his family, friends and the world at large. The spiritual corresponds to the material, the more we conform to and act in harmony with the laws of nature the pure and more vigorous our appritual asters becomes.

MAN TO FIND HIS HAVANN HARM.

"The real future of mankind is on the earth and not in the heavens. Society will yet be hitted above its grosser elements by culture, founded on absolute knowledge, not on gueswork. When men learn more of the secrets of Nature and obey her isws evil will be avoided and good will come. Men commonly upon the material make the first is the calendar is our barrounding environing a man and imagine yourselves in his place, Eyery man's character in determined by ideals, and these ideals make up his more or spiritual life. One of

base of blue flowers was indicative of the sea and sky, and a blood red rose within the white flowers typified the heart or the centre of life and the fountain of all the best impulses of humanity.

After the speaker ended the coffin was taken in charge by the undertaker and carried to Greenwood. There were members of the Baptist. Epizopalian, Methodist and Roman Catholic churches present, and they expressed surprise that so much could be said in an hour of bereavement without reference to the Church or to God.

OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

[Nors.-Letters intended for this column must be insure attention. Complainants who are unwilling to comply with this rule simply waste time in writing Write only on one side of the paper. -- ED. HERALD.]

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

To the Editor of the Herald:—
On the roof front over the door of the shanty at the corner of Sixty-seventh street and Fifth avenue is displayed the American flag, union down. What does it mean? Will the owner inform the public, composed of many Americans.

A MEMBER OF THE A. R. R.

A WAIL FROM HOBOKEN. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Cannot the HERALD come to the relief of the unfortu nate citizens of Hoboken, and aid them in getting rid of the nuisances that are poisoning the air and destroying their health? Our Board of Health is, if possible, more ineficient than the New York one, and pays less attention to its duties.

THE BROADWAY STAGE COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :vertise seventeen tickets for \$1, to be obtained at Melio's, at the corner of Canal street.

they (Melio & Co.) refused to sell a dollar's worth, but will sell two half dollar's worth.

who gets the odd ticket?

This morning the morning that worth and the control of t

There is a nuisance on Sixth avenue, between Fiftyfourth and Fifty-fifth streets, consisting of two express wagons, occupying the whole space between the curbstone and the railroad track from morning until night. Vehicles are obliged to cross the track to get up the avenue. Is there any way to abate the nutsance?

W. D. W.

SMOKING ON THE STREET CARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Can you not call the attention of the street car companies to the fact that smoking on the front platform is very disagreeable to passengers inside of the cars, now that they keep the front windows and often the door open? The smoke blows directly into the car and often from very poor cigars.

BROADWAY LINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HUBALD:-In Friday's paper I notice that in the article on "Rapid Transit" the five cent cars are styled "commission smoking cars." If they are to be all smoking cars I would like to know how the gentiar sex who may be unable to pay ten cents are to be benefited by rapid transit, as the wast majority cannot endure smoke, and it would be absurd to ask gentiemen (?) to deprive themselves of their smoke for twenty minutes or less. I can see nothing for our sex but to patronize the old style horse cars.

A LADY.

SCHOOL HOURS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-A correspondent in Wednesday's HERALD suggeste a change in the hours of intermission in the public schools. This is a sadly needed reform. At the Thirschools. This is a sadly needed reform. At the Thirteenth street school, which my little son, nine years of age, attended last winter, the primary classes were dismissed at one o'clock; that is to say, the teachers commenced dismissal at that bour, but it transpired on more than one occasion that it would be ten or twelve minutes pass one whom my child came out, as I have waited repeatedly for him. The rule of the school was that the children should be in the school yard at twenty minutes before two o'clock. My could had four long blocks to go to his dinner or lunch, which could not be secomplished in the time allowed except by running quickly home, cating rapidly an insufficient meal and running back again. Ever since we let the city my child has been under treatment for indigestion and stomach troubles, which I am well convinced has been superinduced by the system of "dinner hour" at this public school.

SUBSCRIBEK.

"BEVARE OF THE VIDDERS."

A SWISS BARON WHO SAYS HE WAS ENTRAPPED BY THE RELICT OF A NEW ROCHELLE SHOE-

A few weeks ago a native of Switzerland, a man of ntelligence, a good Latin scholar and master of three anguages, arrived at New Rochelle, Westchester county, on a visit to a former comrade in arms, to whom he casually mentioned that, although he was then destitute of funds, he had ample means available in Switzerland if he could only find a responsible party who would take the proper steps to obtain them. The New Rocnelle friend introduced him to the law firm of Banks & Keene, in that village, who, after a careful examination of the documents of the Swiss, volunteered CHURCH—A BOUQUET OF PLOWERS FOR A CROSS.

An extraordinary funeral—the first of its kind that the "Baron," decided to remain in New Rochelle until he should hear from Switzerland in reply to the contract of the state of the st the "Baron," decided to remain in New Rochello until he should hear from Switzerland in reply to the communication of Messrs. Banks & Keene; and with a view of living in the meantime as economically and quietly as possoile, spent some time in looking round for a plain and respectable family with whom he could board. In the course of his rambles he called upon the widow of a shoemaker in Mechanics street, who is represented to be between fitty and sixty years old, and is the mother of three children. The "Baron," believing that the accommodations offered him would meet his requirements, engaged board. From the day be entered the house the widow, he says, appeared resolved to "set her cap" for him and make a conquest if possible. According to his story he was well supplied with intoxicating drinks, and on Friday last, while under their influence, Mrs. Delmar nired a carriage to convey herself and the "Baron" to the resilway station, although living within three minutes" walk from it, and then proceeded by rail to this city, where the widow induced her companion to accompany her to Mayor Ely's office in the City Hall, where the couple were joined together in the boads of matrimony. When the attendants in the Mayor's office expressed surprise that such a good looking and net lingent man as the bridegroom evidently was should marry so old and homely a woman and attributed his folity to a free use of the beverage he had imbibed, the late widow remarked that the "Haron" had been suffering terribly from chills and lover and was still almost delirious; that she whated to take him home and aurse him properly, which she could do with more propriety after thoir marriage.

On their return home the late widow, faciling exceedingly joyous over her success in capturing the "Baron," with a prospective fortune, could not help telling her friends all about her wedding and her new husband. The "boys" of the village took the him and ware not slow in getting ready to give the happy couple a rousing sevenabled with faith horis, in pa

TOMPKINS SQUARE.

Great opposition baying been made on the part of certain of the military magnates of the State to the bill now before the Governor for his signature to rethe substance of a memorial in layor of the signing of the act filed in the Executive Chamber yesterday :--

BROOKLYN BRIDGE

Report of the Special Committee on Rapid Transit.

AN ORDINARY GAUGE ADOPTED.

Eleven Million Pounds of Iron for the Superstructure.

The East River Bridge trustees held a special meet ing yesterday afternoon, at the office of the company, in Water street, Brooklyn, President Murphy in the chair. The meeting was called for the considera-tion of the reports, not only of the Execu-tive Committee, but also of the Rapid Tran. sit Committee. It was reported by the Execupurchased for bridge purposes:—Nea 3, 5, 9 and 10 Vandewater street and Nos. 16 and 18 Rose street, New York; two lots in Stewart's alley; St. Ann's Church property, on Washingtonistreet, between Pros. worth of property on Washington and Sands streets, It was advised that the interior arches on Rose and Vandewater streets should be faced with brick. The report was adopted by the Board. COMMITTER ON RAPID TRANSIT.

The report of the Committee on Rapid Transit was hen received. It sets forth that the bridge was designed to bear a dead weight of some \$100 tons if equally distributed over the entire roadway. The

signed to bear a dead weight of some 1,100 tons if equally distributed over the entire roadway. The above weight, the report stated, was equal to thirty-six ordinary palace cars, each weighing thirty-one tons. With the weight of six such cars the lactor of safety in the cables is six, in the suspendors eight; in the supertructure proper, four. The lowest of these lactors of safety is believed to be ample for every use for which the bridge is designed or to which it will be applied, and is about equal to the reserved strength in other parts of the structure. Importance was given to the consideration of the gauge of the tracks intended to provide for rapid transit across the bridge by the suggestion thrown out by the engineer, that it might or would be necessary to use a gauge of six feet, in order to insure the requisite stability for cars of the weight designed for ordinary use on the bridge. The adoption of the six feet gauge would, of course, determine the question that continuous travel could not be provided for between the two cities—that is, that no cars other than those in use on the bridge could be taken across it.

A MARKOWER GAUGE PREPARRED.

The committee was unanimously of the opinion that a road of the ordinary gauge of four feet eight and a half inches should be used in preference to any other. They reached this conclusion, the report says, because they believe that a force of wind oundangering the subility of a car upon the roadway is of extremely rare occurrence. They believe that the force of such agale as would endanger the cars would be lessened and diverted by the truss work of the bridge. Even if a car was overturned it would rest against the truss and not endanger the lives of passengers. Violent gales are of brief duration, and the contingency of a brief and rare detention of travel would in the opinion of the committee, be preferable to the difficulty of obtaining such additional security as would result from the use of the widde and exceptional gauge. The committee also reported that the

upon the bridge, if it were not of such a length as to reduce the support derived from the stress being distributed by the trusses.

PROFER SIZE OF TRAINS.

In their report the committee said that they had indicated what they believed to be the safe limit to the size of a train of palace cars. It should not centuin more than three. The conclusion of the report is as follows:—"In view of the fact that the reserved strength in the bounds is less than in the cables, and of the possibility of reducing the work of reducing the superstructure itself, your committee gave its consideration to the question of securing an additional degree of strength to meet any practicable limit of transit that the bridge may at any future period be subjected to, if it would not be advisable to resort to a superstructure of steel alone, or of steel and iron combined. Some of your committee abandon this purpose only on the direct and explicit statement of our Chief Engineer that it is not practicable to obtain steel of the form and volume required without a lapse of time involving a great delay in the completion of the bridge, a possible disappointment at last and a large increase of cost as between steel and Iron, Yeur committee find that in contracting for the iron for use in the superstructure the ultimate business use of the roadway will not be fixed and determined, except to the extent that some alteration would have to be made in the trusses to accommodate the palace Resolved. That the gauge of the railroad designed for railway transit should be fixed at four feet eight and one-

railway transit should be liked at four tee eight and one-half inches.

Resolved, That it be held practicable to transfer the de-sign of car known as the related or sleeping car upon the bridge under the conditions already saked, and as that the stress of the car may be not transfer to the trans-beaums, provided or transported to the stress of the beaums, provider of cars that three.

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from fur-ther consideration of the subject.

The reports were all adopted by the Board.

The specifications for the iron work of the superstructure of the bridge were received and adopted.

The amount required will be 5,300 tens. All the land
on the Brooklyn side necessary for bridge purposes,
and nearly all on this side, has been secured.

EXTENSIVE CIGAR SEIZURE.

several years was successfully accomplished yester-day by Custom House officers. For a month past Captain Brackett had placed his men on the watch for an extensive importation of Havana cigars, which he ascertained were to leave Cubs for this port. Finally a shipment of these goods arrived by ode of the Havana steamers, and the revonue officers at once set their trap, into which the smugglers incantiously stumbled. Fourteen thousand eigars of the most expensive brands and 1,000 bundles of cigareties were the results of the seizure. The cigars had been packed in barrels while in transit to this odty. From the time of landing until their capture the officers never lost sight of the goods. The smugglers took their pluner to a house in New Bowery, near Oliver street, but had only time to carry it into the entry when the officers pounced upon them. Fearing arreat, they abandoned the cigars and fled in consternation. The goods were sent to the Custom House and will be confiscated to the Government. Captain Brackett has information which gives him a clew as to who the smugglers are, and he is in hopes of being able to arrest them. In the meantime his officers are keeping strict watch on the balance of the large lot which have been purchased by the same parties in Havana, to be surreptitionally introduced into this port.

REAPPRAISING KID GLOVES.

REAPPRAISING KID GLOVES.

the reports made to him in the matter of the embargoed kid gloves submitted for his approval by Genmerchant appraisers.

From the voluminous testimony taken at the reap-From the voluminous testimony taken at the reap praisement, covering over four hundred pages of lookeap paper, the Collector decided to sustain General Keichum, which raised the valuation of the invoices 24-7-10 per cent over that of the merchant appraisers, who placed the undervaluation at a fraction over nine per cent. A pointly of twenty per cent is incurred by the Collector's action in the premises and the importers are compelled to pay, besides the raised valuation of forty-five per cent, a duty of fifty per cent on the amended invoices.

CADET DRILL.

A reception and competation drill of the corps of cadets of the Twenty-third regiment, N.G.S. N.Y., was given last night at the armory, Clermont avenue, near Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, The drail was for the "Vigitantia" medials, and the cadets were reviewed by Colonel Rodney C. Ward. A dress parade and promenade concert concluded the programme of the avenue's antertainment.